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**CITY OF YORK**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**of the**

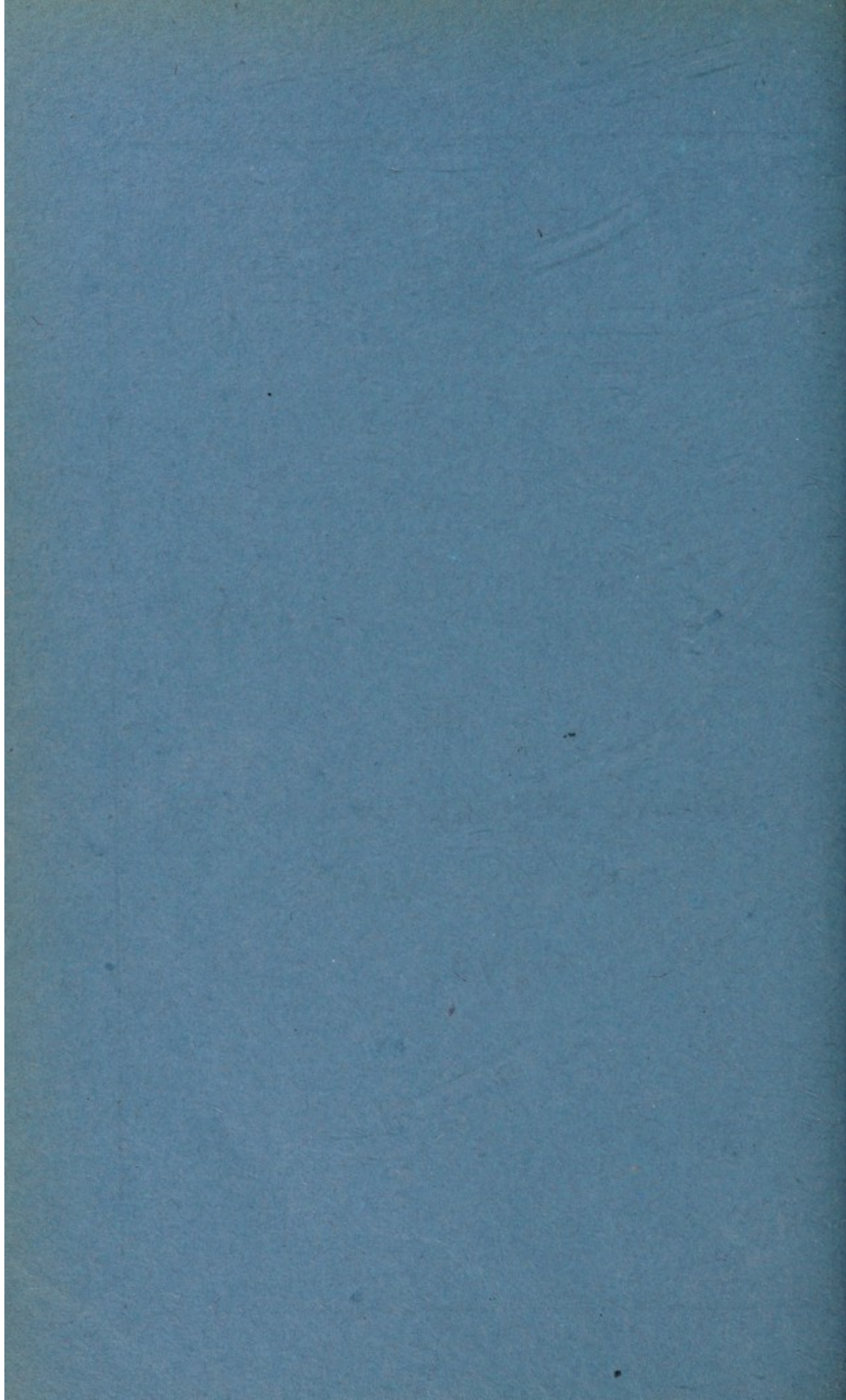
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1947**

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CITY OF YORK,

1947.

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# **ANNUAL REPORTS**

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

ADMINISTRATIVE

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, and

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

(SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE),

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

THE PUBLIC ANALYST,

CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR, and

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.



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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE LORD MAYOR  
(ALDERMAN FRED GAINES).

*Chairman*:—COUNCILLOR W. W. A. KELLY.

*Vice-Chairman*:—ALDERMAN F. GAINES.

Ald. Crichton.	Coun. Colley.	Coun. Kirk.
„ Cross.	„ Armstrong.	„ Reynard.
„ Hargrave	„ Irving.	„ Bosworth
„ Hammond.	„ J. E. Brown.	„ Frank Wright.
	„ Franks.	„ Myers.

### UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Colley.	Coun. Kirk.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Armstrong.	„ Bosworth.
Ald. Cross.	„ J. E. Brown.	„ Myers.
	„ Franks.	

### HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Ald. Crichton.	Ald. Hammond.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Hargrave.	Coun. Armstrong.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Ald. Hammond.	Coun. Reynard.
Vice-Chairman.	Coun. Colley.	„ Bosworth.
Ald. Crichton.	„ Irving.	„ Frank Wright.

Mrs. G. Thompson and Dr. Mrs. M. Vergette (York Dispensary).

Mrs. Patterson (York Trades Council).

### FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Alderman Cross and Councillor Colley.

### ABATTOIR SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Ald. Cross.	Coun. Colley.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Hargrave.	„ Franks.

### REPRESENTATIVES ON HEALTH AND COUNTY HOSPITAL JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Ald. Hargrave.	Coun. Armstrong.
Vice-Chairman.		



## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, Social Welfare Committee:—*

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London).

*Temporary Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—*

ISABELLA M. B. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 6-8-47).

*Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :—*

EMILY L. SIMON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H. (from 14-7-47).

*Senior Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital:—*

KATHERINE C. ROGERS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G.  
(to 17-3-47).

*Resident Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital:—*

NANCY ROBERTSHAW, M.B., Ch.B. (to 17-5-47).

G. B. CHAMBERLAIN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (from 20-5-47)

*Medical Superintendent, General Hospital and Fever Hospital, Medical Officer to "The Grange" :—*

D. V. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.F.P.S.  
(Glas.).

*Deputy Medical Superintendent:—*

NICHOLAS J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.

*Resident Medical Officers:—*

J. D. LUMSDEN, M.B., Ch.B. (from 14-1-47 to 31-7-47).

G. FREED, M.B., Ch.B. (from 27-10-47).

S. SCHWARZ, M.D. (Prague) (from 7-9-47).

T. DEBNEY, M.B., Ch.B. (from 24-10-47).

K. M. HICKEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (from 22-4-47 to 23-10-47).

K. M. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B. (from 24-5-47 to 30-9-47).

E. PAGE, M.B., Ch.B. (to 1-3-47).

M. ZEALLY, M.B., Ch.B. (to 23-5-47).

*Resident Medical Officer, Fairfield Sanatorium:—*

A. M. BLACKSTOCK, M.D., M.B., B.O.A. (to 21-9-47).

A. MARION KAYE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from 6-9-47).

*Consultants (part time).*

Anaesthetics - - G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S.

Dermatology - - C. W. MACKENZIE, B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon.),  
M.R.C.P. (London).

Ear, Nose and Throat R. THOMAS, B.M., B.Ch., D.L.O. (Eng.).  
A. BAIRD, M.B., Ch.B.

Gynaecology - - JANE B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Medicine - - D. R. CAMERON, M.D. (St. And.), M.R.C.P.  
(London).

Obstetrics - - A. R. LISTER, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmology - J. A. MAGNUS, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedics - - A. MacGOWAN, Ch.M., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.  
H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B.



*Consultants (part-time)—continued.*

Paediatrics	-	-	W. HENDERSON, M.D., D.C.H.
Neuro Surgery	-	-	W. R. HENDERSON, F.R.C.S.
Thoracic Surgery	-	-	P. R. ALLISON, F.R.C.S.
Psychiatry	-	-	D. ROBERTSON, M.D.
Radiology	-	-	C. N. PULVERTAFT, M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R.E. R. F. ASHWIN, M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R.D. (from 1-9-47).
Surgery	-	-	J. H. CONYERS, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. A. H. C. VISICK, M.B., D.S., F.R.C.S.

*Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—*

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool).

*Assistant School Medical Officers:—*

K. R. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1-3-47).  
G. H. BALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (1-9-47).

*Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—*

R. A. HOOPER, M.B., B.S.

*Assistant Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—*

W. R. WRIGHT, M.B., B.S.

*District Medical Officers (Social Welfare) (part time):—*

North and Central Districts—JENNIE P. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B.  
East District—A. K. TATESON, M.D., Ch.B., L.R.C.P. & S.  
West District—J. T. WOODHEAD, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Public Vaccinator (part time):—*

A. K. TATESON, M.D., Ch.B., L.R.C.P. & S.

*Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, Pathologist and Bacteriologist (part time):—*

S. GOODMAN PLATTS, M.B., Ch.B.

*Assistant Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic (part time):—*

K. R. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Dental Officers:—*

Miss A. RAMSDEN, L.D.S.  
Miss L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.  
F. GRINDROD, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Clinic) (*part time*).

*Chief Sanitary Inspector:—*

F. FISHBURN, C.R. San. Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:—*

C. SIMPSON, A.R. San. Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.



*Veterinary Surgeon:—*

J. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

*Public Analyst:—*

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield (part time).

*Housing and Drainage Inspector:—*

J. WILSON, C.R. San. Inst., Cert. San.Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

*Assistant Inspectors:—*

G. A. COLLEY, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Inspector and Smoke Inspector.  
C. WEBB, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (to 31-10-47).  
A. COOKE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.  
F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.  
C. HARRISON, C.S.I.J.B.  
E. B. OGLESBY, C.S.I.J.B. (temp.) (to 1-2-47).  
T. M. KILYON, C.S.I.J.B. (temp.) (to 29-1-47).  
H. HALL, C.S.I.J.B. (from 7-7-47).  
A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B. (from 28-7-47).

*Vaccination Officer:—*

R. A. WILKINSON.

*Teacher, Fairfield Sanatorium School:—*

MISS A. MANNING.

*Matron, Fever Hospital:—*

MISS C. W. MACKINTOSH, S.R.N. (Fever).

*Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium:—*

MISS E. NEWSOME, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 28-7-47)  
MISS M. N. JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1-9-47).

*Matron, York Maternity Hospital:—*

MISS G. WOLLASTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., M.T.D.

*Matron, City General Hospital and Supt. Nurse, City Infirmary (Social Welfare):—*

MISS M. C. FISHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Matron, Mental Hospital:—*

MISS S. E. CONNOLLY, S.R.N., Certif. R.M.P.A., S.C.M.

*Ante-Natal Clinic Sister and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:—*

MISS F. V. CURTIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.



*Health and Tuberculosis Visitors:—*

MISS M. J. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
(Senior Health Visitor).  
MRS. E. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.  
MISS F. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
MISS A. TINDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
MISS H. K. CARR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 1-3-47).

*Assistant Health and Tuberculosis Visitors:—*

MISS E. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
MRS. E. LEONARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Tuberculosis Almoner :—*

MISS W. MELLOR, Diploma in Social Science and Certificate of  
Almoners (from 20-1-47).

*Welfare Officer:—*

MRS. E. KELLAWAY (part-time) (to 6-4-47).  
MISS E. K. M. SWALLOW, Diploma in Social Science and Certificate  
of Institute of Almoners (from 14-4-47 to 30-11-47).

*Municipal Midwives:—*

MRS. B. BURKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.	MISS J. S. R. MacGREGOR (temp.)
MRS. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M.	(from 21-11-47).
MRS. D. M. FORTUNE, S.C.M.	MISS E. M. THORNTON, S.R.N.,
(to 30-11-47).	S.C.M.
MRS. E. J. RICHMOND, S.R.N.,	MISS L. M. WALKER, S.R.N.,
S.C.M.	S.C.M.
MISS J. I. HARRISON, S.R.N.,	MISS D. M. COOPER, S.C.M.
S.C.M. (to 31-5-47	MISS F. H. HICKES, S.C.M.

*School Nurses:—*

MISS L. EGAN, S.R.N.  
MISS E. STODDART, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
MRS. E. M. DALTON (née NEWTON), S.R.N., S.C.M.  
MISS R. E. ROWNTREE, S.R.N.  
MISS M. CHETWYND, S.R.N. (from 2-6-47).

*Dental Nurse:—*

MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.

*Dental Attendant:—*

MISS R. E. GLEW.

*Orthopædic Nurse:—*

MISS B. M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Skin Clinic Nurse:—*

MRS. A. BATTLE.



## CLERICAL STAFFS

(a) *Health Department*:—

Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME.

Senior Clerks:—L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H.; L. W. RICHMAN.

General Clerks:—P. D. BEADLE; W. H. PULLEYN (to 3-5-47);  
W. H. BLACKBURN (from 8-1-47); W. V. HADLEY  
(from 8-1-47); D. A. HIRST (from 8-1-47); J. D.  
COOPER (from 2-6-47).  
Miss E. M. BADGER (from 10-2-47).  
Mrs. W. I. TIPLADY (from 27-1-47).  
Miss. A. M. HALL (from 8-1-47).

(b) *Tuberculosis Dispensary*:—

Secretary:—Miss N. TAYLOR (to 8-1-47).

Clerk:—Miss M. MOORE.

(c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—

Clerks:—Miss E. M. MILBURN; Miss E. GELDART (from 27-1-47);  
Miss I. D. POWELL (to 18-1-47).

(d) *School Clinic*:—

Clerk:—Miss J. MASTERMAN.

Assistant Clerks:—Miss M. SOWRAY; Miss M. J. WALKER  
(from 9-6-47); Miss V. MARSHALL (to 15-11-47);  
Miss H. F. MILBURN; Miss D. PAWSON  
(temp.) (from 24-11-47).

(e) *City General Hospital*:—

Clerk and Steward:—L. WATSON, A.C.C.S.

Asst. Clerk and Steward:—P. CONVEY.

Medical Superintendent's Secretary:—C. R. REED.

Clerks:—†D. C. SHARPE; ‡D. SMITH; R. W. D. HARRISON  
(to 31-1-47); G. RINGROSE (from 30-1-47);  
Miss N. C. WRAY; Miss E. M. ANDREWS (to 21-4-47);  
P. WARNER, (from 14-8-47).

Appointments Officer:—Mrs. G. D. FEARN.

Financial Assessment Officer:—Mrs. L. M. DRISCOLL.

Clerks:—Miss A. BAIN (from 31-2-47);  
Miss A. E. AGATE (to 28-3-47).

Receptionist:—Miss N. THOMPSON.

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1947.

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To the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the health of the City for the year 1947. The year was a memorable one, marked by 8 weeks of snow during the winter months, the flooding of over 1,000 homes by the Rivers Ouse and Foss and their tributaries in March, the excessive heat wave of the summer, and the polio-myelitis epidemic in which York fortunately suffered lightly.

The infant mortality and maternal mortality rates were both slightly higher than the previous year, but compared favourably with rates for the whole country.

The diphtheria case rate dropped from 32 to 12 per 100,000 compared with 123 in 1945, and there were no deaths from diphtheria, scarlet fever, or enteric. There was one death from measles complicated by pneumonia, and a slight increase in both the pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis notification rates. The tuberculosis mortality rate was the lowest recorded.

A great deal of time was devoted to drafting plans for submission to the Minister under the National Health Service Act, the Council appointing a Health Services Committee to which were co-opted representatives of the medical and dental professions, the Royal College of Nursing and the Royal College of Midwives.

A report on the work of the School Medical Service is published under separate cover.

I am indebted to the Chairman and members of the Health and Health Services Committees, to my medical colleagues in the City, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and other staff of the Health Department, and to my colleagues in many departments for their unfailing help during the year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. CRANE,  
Medical Officer of Health.



# CITY OF YORK

## SECTION A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 6,456.

Population (Census, 1931), 84,813.

Civilian population, mid-1947 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 104,400.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931), 20,120.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947) according to the rate-books, 27,620.

Rateable value (April, 1947), £701,535.

Actual net produce of a penny rate, £2,790.

We have no evidence that there are any occupations in the City harmful to the public health.

### MARRIAGES.

				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
				York.	England & Wales
Year 1943	...	860	...	18.0	14.3
„ 1944	...	889	...	18.4	14.6
„ 1945	...	1184	...	24.5	18.6
„ 1946	...	1003	...	19.6	17.9
„ 1947	...	1168	...	22.2	18.5

### Poor-Law Relief:

	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief at 31st December	425	413	432	495	521
Total persons in receipt of out-door poor-law relief at 31st December	545	616	656	689	684



# VITAL STATISTICS, 1947. (Registrar-General's Figures).

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Leg. ...	2,145	1088	1057	Birth-rate ... 22.1 per 1,000.
	Illeg. ...	164	91	73	
Stillbirths	Leg. ...	45	25	20	Rate per 1,000 total births 21.2.
	Illeg. ...	4	1	3	
Deaths ...	...	1,140	617	523	Death-rate ... 10.9 per 1,000.

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—			Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
	Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	1	0.43
	Other Puerperal causes ...	...	1	0.43
	Total	...	2	0.86

## Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Number ...	71	9	80
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	33.1	54.8	34.6

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	183
" " Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	4

Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.03	per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	1.11	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	0.33	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	0.40	
Cancer death-rate	1.75	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.03	

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth- rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death- rate.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1943	95020*	1683	17.7	1168	12.2	515
1944	94740*	2010	21.2	1214	12.8	796
1945	96700*	1828	18.9	1176	12.1	652
1946	102050*	2121	20.8	1088	10.7	1033
1947	104400*	2309	22.1	1140	10.9	1169
AVERAGE	...	1990	20.1	1157	11.7	833

\* Civilian population.



# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 10 YEARS, 1938-1947.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS :									
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	3	—	4	10	5	2	—	3	3	1
Scarlet fever ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	7	1	6	7	8	1	1	—	1
Diphtheria ... ..	3	1	4	3	15	10	16	2	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ... ..	52	46	32	46	37	37	49	27	34	35
Other forms of tuberculosis ... ..	11	12	17	6	7	9	13	13	7	7
Syphilitic disease ... ..	8	11	9	11	9	8	9	5	7	5
Influenza ... ..	10	12	36	17	6	28	6	5	5	4
Measles ... ..	1	—	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis and poli-encephalitis ... ..	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Acute infectious encephalitis ... ..	2	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
Cancer ... ..	153	147	147	166	176	168	179	182	153	183
Diabetes ... ..	15	18	16	16	15	4	15	8	7	4
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	69	69	124	137	123	135	137	132	125	150
Heart disease ... ..	260	270	359	264	287	290	327	319	313	330
Other diseases of the circulatory system ... ..	55	49	35	23	24	41	30	47	51	54
Bronchitis ... ..	44	37	131	84	57	66	51	73	46	62
Pneumonia ... ..	52	36	55	46	40	47	36	40	30	42
Other Respiratory diseases ... ..	11	13	30	13	12	16	12	11	15	12
Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum ... ..	7	9	15	20	11	15	14	8	14	11
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	10	3	7	8	15	8	21	9	4	4
Appendicitis ... ..	6	5	7	5	4	1	5	4	2	4
Other digestive diseases ... ..	25	31	36	31	28	25	22	28	18	15
Nephritis ... ..	23	47	36	35	50	48	32	37	32	33
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ... ..	3	3	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	1
Other maternal causes ... ..	—	6	4	3	1	5	2	—	—	1
*Premature birth ... ..	—	—	23	21	24	13	24	12	17	17
*Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	40	48	29	27	25	22	27	33	33	37
Suicide ... ..	13	16	6	8	15	12	10	15	13	9
†Road traffic accidents ... ..	—	—	15	16	13	5	8	14	14	9
Other violent causes ... ..	30	46	42	42	102	14	18	19	28	16
All other causes ... ..	163	155	155	148	131	125	147	127	116	90
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1,071	1,101	1,385	1,215	1,243	1,168	1,214	1,176	1,088	1,140

\* Combined prior to 1940.

† Included with "Other violent causes" prior to 1940.



# BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY.

	Average for England and Wales	Average for the 126 County Boro's and great towns including York.	Average for the 148 smaller towns	YORK
<b>Rate per 1,000 of total population:—</b>				
BIRTH-Rate ... ..	20.5	23.3	22.2	22.1
DEATH-Rate (all causes) ... ..	12.0	13.0	11.9	10.9
From Enteric Fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Small-pox ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles ... ..	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza ... ..	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.03
<b>Rate per 1,000 Births:—</b>				
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	5.8	8.0	3.7	1.73
Total deaths under one year ... ..	41	47	36	34

## MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1943-1947.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
<b>(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:</b>					
No. of deaths (YORK) ... ..	7	3	Nil.	—	2
Rate per 1,000 births :					
York ... ..	4.31	1.49	—	—*	0.86
England and Wales ... ..	2.29	1.93	1.79	1.43	1.17*
<b>(b) INFANT MORTALITY :</b>					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ... ..	71	95	76	67	80
Rate per 1,000 births :					
York ... ..	42.1	47.2	41.5	31.6*	34.6
England and Wales ... ..	49	46	46	43	41*

\* Lowest on record.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES—CASE-RATES AND DEATH-RATES.

Diseases.	Case-rates.		Death-rates.	
	York.	England and Wales.	York.	England and Wales.
Diphtheria (per 100,000 population) ...	12	13	Nil.	1
Scarlet Fever do. ...	188	137	Nil.	Nil.
Enteric Fever do. ...	2	1	Nil.	Nil.

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria in the City during the year, and a slight decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, 12 cases of Diphtheria compared with 32 in 1946, and 188 cases of Scarlet Fever compared with 215 in 1946 being notified.

## TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1943-1947.

(Registrar-General's figures.)

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1943	37	0.38	9	0.09	46	0.47
1944	49	0.50	13	0.13	62	0.63
1945	27	0.28*	13	0.13	40	0.41
1946	34	0.33	7	0.07	41	0.40*
1947	35	0.33	7	0.06*	42	0.40*
Average ...	36	0.36	9	0.09	46	0.46

\* Lowest on record.

**TOTAL NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS** notified per Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations:—

	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	62	45*	48	53	61	66	63	56	72	89
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	21	30	38	27	30	29	52	34	29	30
Total ...	83	75*	86	80	91	95	115	90	101	119

\* Lowest on record.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.**

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1947:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
191	107	298	80	116	196	494



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL SERVICE.

As 1948 will see the transfer of the Municipal Group of Hospitals from the control of the Health Committee to the Regional Hospital Board, I am including a resumé of their history in this Annual Report.

Four hospitals administered by the Health Committee will be transferred to the Regional Hospital Board in July. The City Isolation Hospital (86 beds), with its Bungalow Annexe (22 beds); Fairfield Sanatorium (68 beds); York Maternity Hospital (42 beds); and the City General Hospital (180 beds). York City Mental Hospital will also pass to the Board, but is not included in this report as it is not administered by the Health Committee.

The earliest municipal hospital to be built in York was the City Fever Hospital, one ward and the old administration block being erected in 1879. A second ward was added in 1888. The population of the City at that time was 65,000, and, although it had increased to 86,000 in 1926, no further buildings had been added. The accommodation, therefore, was grossly inadequate, and the Bungalow Isolation Hospital, opened in 1902 for the treatment of cases of smallpox, was frequently used for overflow cases of other infectious disease from the City Fever Hospital. The medical profession of the City sent a deputation to the Health Committee urging extensions in 1925, and it was decided to go ahead with a suitable scheme. The present laundry, disinfectant and mortuary block were completed in 1930, and the disinfection apparatus, formerly at Foss Islands, was transferred. The nurses' home and administrative block, together with the cubicle and diphtheria pavilions, were opened in 1932. In October of the same year, the hospital was called upon to take part in dealing with the outbreak of typhoid fever in Malton, and a block was set apart for this purpose. These are buildings of which we are proud to-day, and apart from short periods of heavy epidemics, when it has been necessary to use the wooden huts in the grounds, the accommodation has been adequate. We have also been able to accept cases from other authorities.

The Bungalow (Smallpox) Hospital has a resident caretaker and nurse in charge, and has been used for emergencies of various types. It has been very useful in helping to control certain unusual epidemics in institutions. Mothers and babies were transferred there when the Maternity Hospital was closed for disinfection during an epidemic of gastro-enteritis, and also during an epidemic of bullous impetigo among the babies. Children suffering from ringworm of the scalp were isolated in the Bungalow Hospital when an epidemic occurred in one of our residential war nurseries, and school children with a teacher who had been diagnosed as diphtheria carriers during the 1945 epidemic in the Tang Hall group of schools, were isolated in this building until pronounced free of infection. If this accommodation had not been available all these outbreaks would probably have been of a more serious nature.

The second municipal hospital to be opened was Fairfield Sanatorium in 1919. Cases of tuberculosis had previously been nursed in open air shelters in the grounds of the City Fever Hospital. In the autumn of 1917 "the Health Committee, Insurance Committee, and War Pensions Committee all became



very concerned about the increasing demand for sanatorium beds for tuberculous discharged soldiers, and the long waiting list of patients." The Committee therefore decided to open a sanatorium, and submitted a scheme for the acquisition of Gate Helmsley House. The Local Government Board, however, refused approval, and after visiting four other possible properties recommended that the Council negotiate for the purchase of Fairfield. The sanatorium was opened for the reception of patients in 1919, 34 adults and 20 children being accommodated in the house and shelters. The children's pavilion of 24 beds was opened in 1929, and the accommodation in the house re-arranged to give a total of 63 beds. A brick built school for the children was opened in 1938. Plans for cottages for the farm workers, and a new nurses' home were also prepared in 1938, but, although the cottages were built, the nurses' home was not approved before the outbreak of war. The nurses, consequently, are occupying the cottages, and the farm workers still living in their old accommodation. Much has been done to upgrade the sanatorium since the Regional Hospital Survey of the Ministry of Health was published in 1944, and we shall hand over a sanatorium of which we can be justly proud.

The third municipal hospital to be opened by York Health Committee was York Maternity Hospital. This was opened in 1922 to replace the Ogleforth Hospital which had been excellently run by the Directors of York Dispensary since 1908. The original scheme formulated was for the purchase of Nunthorpe Hall, but before completion the attention of the Committee was drawn to the desirability of acquiring the Acomb Hall Estate, as this would also provide temporary housing sites for some of the people living under very poor conditions in the City. Ultimately, the whole estate of 53 acres was purchased, the Hall itself to be used as a maternity hospital. There was accommodation for 30 mothers and babies, the adjoining farm house to be used as a nurses' home. In 1946, West Bank, Holgate Road, was rented from the Parks Committee as a nurses' home, and the hospital extended to give additional lying-in beds in the annexe and main hospital, bringing the total beds available to 42. This is very inadequate for the City of York—a County Borough with a population of 104,000—without considering the wide area at present served by the hospital. The Committee, therefore, sent a deputation to the Ministry of Health in November, 1946, and plans have been submitted for a 65-bedded hospital in the grounds, work to be commenced as soon as building is possible.

The last hospital to be opened by the Health Committee was the 180-bedded City General Hospital. This is half of the proposed scheme, which will ultimately be for 360 beds. The Council approved the building in principle in 1933, but as originally drafted it was merely to be an extension of the City Infirmary. Eventually, the fine modern hospital for acute cases was opened in 1941—no mean feat when one considers the difficulties which were encountered during the war years. Two houses, Poppleton Hall and Poppleton Gate, giving an additional 60 beds for convalescent and long stay cases, were taken over from the Emergency Medical Service as hospital annexes. These buildings are rented by the Corporation, and the Corporation's interest will pass to the Regional Hospital Board.

York Health Committee will hand over the administration of its hospital service to the Regional Hospital Board with pride. The Fever Hospital and the City General, built for the purpose for which they are used, are fine buildings,



but the work done in the inadequate premises of Fairfield Sanatorium and the Maternity Hospital is second to none. There have only been two maternal deaths among York residents in 3 years, both of which were complications of early abortions not occurring in the Maternity Hospital, and our tuberculosis mortality rate is one of the lowest in the country.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological work of the Local Authority is carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, at the County Hospital Laboratory, York. Assistance during epidemics is given by Dr. W. Goldie, of the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton.

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst, Mr. Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield. See Section I.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Health Committee operate six motor ambulances, two of which are kept for cases of infectious disease, the other four being used for non-infectious and accident cases.

Street accident cases are dealt with by the Police, and others by the Civil Sickness Ambulance Service. The Health Committee assumed responsibility for the latter Service (previously operated by the Emergency Committee), with effect from 1st January, 1945. 421 calls were accepted by Police and 3,001 by Civil Sickness ambulances, a total of 3,422, compared with 2,933 in 1946.

#### NURSING IN THE HOME.

**General.**—The York Nursing Association's staff of seven trained nurses paid 22,284 visits to 1,074 cases in their care.

**For Infectious Cases.**—The Health Committee has an arrangement whereby the sum of £75 per annum is paid to the above Association for the services of their nurses, in cases of infectious disease in young children and puerperal pyrexia.

#### TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

##### **Infant Welfare.**

St. Saviourgate—Daily at 2 p.m. Parish Hall, Acomb—Thursday and Friday at 2 p.m. Methodist Chapel, Clifton—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Social Hall, Huntington Road—Wednesday, 2 p.m.

##### **Toddlers.**

St. Saviourgate—Tuesday, 10 a.m., or any other Infant Welfare Clinic.

##### **Ante-Natal.**

St. Saviourgate—Thursday, 10 a.m. Duncombe Place—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2 p.m. Parish Hall, Acomb—Thursday, 10 a.m.

##### **Post-Natal.**

Duncombe Place—Monday, 2 p.m. St. Saviourgate—Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

##### **Birth-Control.**

St. Saviourgate—Wednesday, 10 a.m.

##### **Dental.**

St. Saviourgate—Tuesday and Thursday, 9-30 a.m.



### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

School Clinic, Rougier Street—Monday and Wednesday, 2 p.m.; or by appointment; Parish Hall, Acomb—by arrangement.

### **CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL.**

(180 beds + Poppleton Gate 52 beds and Poppleton Hall 35 beds).

**Admissions.**—Men 859, Women 1,319, Children 577, Annexes 26.  
Total 2,781.

**Discharges.**—2,605. **Deaths.**—156

Average stay in Hospital—18.4 days.

Operations performed—1,714.

### **X-Ray Department.**

Number of patients attending for X-ray examination—5,587.

### **Physiotherapy Department.**

Number of in-patients treated 656, attendances 4,039.

Number of out-patients treated 1,289, attendances 7,534.

### **Out-Patient Department.**

Total number of out-patients, 8,593.

Total number of out-patients' attendances, 24,659.

### **CITY INFIRMARY, YORK.**

On the 31st December, 1947, the total number of beds provided for sick and mental cases at the City Infirmary was as follows:—

(a)	for men	...	...	...	...	...	127
(b)	for women	...	...	...	...	...	134
							<hr/>
Total							261
							<hr/>

### **IN-PATIENTS.**

1.	Total number of admissions	...	...	...	...	649
2.	Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	199
3.	Number of patients discharged	...	...	...	...	450
4.	Duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above—					
	(a) Under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	362
	(b) 4 weeks and under 13 weeks	...	...	...	...	155
	(c) 13 weeks or more	...	...	...	...	130

### **HOSPITALS (VOLUNTARY).**

Mr. J. R. Mackrill, Secretary of the York County Hospital, has kindly supplied the following information:—

### **YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.**

The Deighton Grove Annexe at Crockey Hill, near York, was opened in September for post-operative cases and other suitable patients who were in a fit condition to be moved. It contains 46 beds and has extensive grounds.



Work was started on the new X-Ray Department which is situated over the present Out-Patient Department. It will be fitted with all equipment used in a modern department of this kind, and it is hoped that part of it will be available for use before the end of 1948.

#### POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

The following visits were paid by the three District Medical Officers during the year:—

Dr. Rowntree, 1,456 (to 2.8.47), Dr. Tateson, 463 ; Dr. Woodhead, 678 ; Dr. Headlam, 300 (from 2.8.47). Total, 2,897.

#### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Miss Gaunt, Executive Officer, York Mental Deficiency Acts Committee, reports :—

Brandesburton Hall Certified Institution is now partially re-opened, and on the 31st December, 1947, 36 York patients were accommodated there. The East Riding and York Joint Board are making every endeavour to re-open further accommodation to bring the number of beds to its pre-war level (260 beds), but the acute shortage of institution staff experienced everywhere is causing considerable delay.

The Corporation are one of the constituent authorities of the Mid-Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective, whose Institution is at Whixley in the West Riding.

There is approved accommodation for 10 adult males, 10 adult females and 5 boys under 16, but none for girls under 16, at the York Institution.

The total number in Certified Institutions, chargeable to the York Mental Deficiency Committee, on the 31st December, 1947, is shown in the following table which does not include those on licence at home or in situations (7 males and 11 females).

				Males	Females	Total
Ashton House Home	...	...	...	—	4	4
Brandesburton Hall	...	...	...	20	16	36
Claypenny Colony	...	...	...	1	1	2
Durran Hill House	...	...	...	—	1	1
East Riding Mental Hospital	...	...	...	3	3	6
Howbeck House Colony...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Mid-Yorkshire Institution	...	...	...	29	—	29
Royal Albert Institution	...	...	...	2	4	6
Stoke Park Colony	...	...	...	1	—	1
Whittington Hall Institution	...	...	...	—	8	8
Winestead Colony	...	...	...	5	—	5
York Institution	...	...	...	11	7	18
Total	...	...	...	73	46	119

In addition to the above, 2 males and 5 females are maintained in Rampton State Institution which is provided by the Board of Control for defectives of violent or dangerous propensities."



## MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

### MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

To carry out the requirements of the Midwives Act, 1936, the City is divided into two areas, with four municipal midwives to each area. An additional midwife undertakes relief duties, and there is also one Clinic Sister. Mothers select their own midwives except when an individual midwife is already overbooked for the month.

					Domiciliary Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	Totals
(a) Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority—							
(i) Employed by the Council ...					10	19	29
(ii) In private practice ...					4	16	20
					—	—	—
					14	35	49
					—	—	—
					Domiciliary Cases.	Cases in Institutions	Totals
(b) Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives—							
(i) Employed by the Council—							
As Midwives ...					654	790	1,440
As Maternity Nurses ...					173	100	273
(ii) In private practice—							
As Midwives ...					51	17	68
As Maternity Nurses ...					22	769	791
Totals—As Midwives ...					705	807	1,512
As Maternity Nurses ...					195	869	1,064
(c) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife—							
(i) Engaged in domiciliary practice ...					292	} Total, 292.	
(ii) In Institutional practice ...					—		
(Not including Maternity Hospital).							

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Matron of the Maternity Hospital. The ante-natal clinic Sister acts as non-medical supervisor for private midwives.

### YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

1. No. of Beds, 42 (plus 2 isolation).
2. No. of Beds reserved for expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment (included under 1), 6.
3. No. of admissions, 968 (York 885).
4. No. of women admitted for ante-natal treatment, 196.
5. Average duration of stay, 7 days. (Expectant mothers, 12 days).



6. Number of cases delivered by:—
  - (a) Midwives, 790.
  - (b) Doctors, 100.
  - Admitted after delivery, 21.
7. No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency, 485.
8. No. of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia, 4.
9. No. of infants (a) not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, 57.
  - (b) wholly breast-fed on discharge, 796.
  - (c) completely artificially fed, 41.
10. No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, 2.
11. No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum, Nil.
12. No. of maternal deaths, 1.
13. No. of still-births, 35.
14. No. of infant deaths within 10 days of birth, 29.

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 31 pupil midwives. 33 (including 2 from previous year) were entered for the examination and 31 were successful.

#### MATERNITY SERVICES.

1. Number of births notified in the area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:
  - (a) Live births, 2,288; (b) Still-births, 44; (c) Total, 2,332.
2. Health Visiting—
  - (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year:
 

(i) By the Council	...	...	...	...	...	7
(ii) By Voluntary Associations (Military Families)	...	...	...	...	...	1
  - (b) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:
 

(i) To expectant mothers—First visits	...	...	...	...	73
Total visits	...	...	...	...	140
(ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits	...	...	...	...	2,039
Total visits...	...	...	...	...	7,948
(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—					
Total visits	...	...	...	...	17,730
3. Infant Welfare Centres—
  - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council ... 3
  - (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—(Military Families) ... 1
  - (c) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—
    - (i) Under 1 year of age ... 1,339



- (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... .. 152
- (d) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of year, were—
- (i) Under 1 year of age ... .. 1,175
- (ii) Over 1 year of age ... .. 1,497

4. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics:					Ante-natal.	Post-natal
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council	...	...	...	...	3	2
(ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations (Military Families)	...	...	...	...	1	1
(iii) Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year	...	...	...	...	1,216	869

5. Care of illegitimate children.

The Council have appointed a Social Worker for the purposes of Circular 2866.

6. Care of premature infants (Circular 20/44). (See also report by Dr. Walter Henderson—page 25).

During the year the Council decided to appoint a domiciliary midwife specially trained in the care of the premature baby.

The number of premature babies notified during 1947 was 140.

Total number of above who were born:—

- (i) at home ... .. 37
- (ii) in hospital or nursing home ... .. 103

The number of those born at home:—

- (i) who were nursed entirely at home ... .. 33
- (ii) who died during the first 24 hours ... .. 9
- (iii) who survived at the end of one month ... .. 26

The number of those born in hospital or nursing home:—

- (i) who died during the first 24 hours ... .. 15
- (ii) who survived at the end of one month ... .. 88

7. Supply of Meals and Milk and Food (otherwise than under the National Milk and Vitamins Scheme):

- (i) Arrangements are made for the provision of meals free, or at reduced price, in necessitous cases, for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age at the Civic Restaurant.
- (ii) Proprietary preparations, dried milk and vitamins are supplied to nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age free or at less than cost price in necessitous cases and at cost price in other cases.

8. Maternity Homes and Hospitals provided by the Council:

York Maternity Hospital (44 beds).



9. Ten full-time Home Helps are employed and are available for confinements and cases of civil sickness.

Cases attended during the year, 108.

10. Day Nurseries.

Nursery.	Date of Opening.	Approved Accommodation.	Average Daily Attendance.	
			0—2	2—5
*St. Paul's ... ..	22. 9.41	70	8	23
Crombie Avenue ... ..	12. 2.42	34	7	18
Layerthorpe ... ..	6.11.42	45	13	25

\* Transferred to Education Committee, 1.4.47.

11. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases removed to Hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	3	3	2
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	13	13	10

12. Maternal Deaths.

There were two maternal deaths during the year, one of which occurred in York County Hospital, and one in the City General Hospital. Both were complications of early abortions, classified as maternal deaths by the Registrar-General. In one case the Coroner found that injuries leading to septicæmia had been self-inflicted, and the other followed hæmorrhage from incomplete abortion.

13. Child Life Protection (Section 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

- (a) Number of persons receiving children for reward at the end of the year... .. 16
- (b) Number of children received during year ... .. 20
- (c) Number of children on register at end of year ... .. 17
- (d) Number of Child Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were—
- (i) Health Visitors ... .. 7
- (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors ... .. 2
- (iii) Male ... .. 2



#### 14. Adoption of Children (Regulations) Act, 1939.

Ten Notices under Section 7 (3) were received during the year.

I am indebted to Dr. Walter Henderson, Consulting Paediatrician to the Child Welfare Dept. for the following notes on stillbirths, neonatal deaths and premature births.

#### STILLBIRTHS AND NEONATAL (i.e. first month) DEATHS NOTIFIED IN YORK DURING 1947.

(Report based on provisional figures).

Taken together these represent a loss of 113 babies.

The two groups will, however, be considered separately.

##### STILLBIRTHS.

Total number 48.

(This represents a rate of 18.9 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths, as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 24). Approximately three-quarters of the cases occurred in York Maternity Hospital and in Nursing Homes indicating that many of the causes of stillbirth are conditions which require that the mother should be treated in hospital. An analysis of the stillbirth reports show that the causes of death were as follows:—

- |                                       |     |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. Congenital deformity of the foetus | ... | 12% |
| 2. Difficulties in labour             | }   | 45% |
| Haemorrhage                           |     |     |
| Acute Maternal Toxaemia               |     |     |
| 3. Miscellaneous group includes—      |     |     |
| "Chronic ill-health of the mother"    | }   | 43% |
| "Cause obscure" and "Cause unknown"   |     |     |

The influence of prematurity is shown in the fact that in at least 25% of these cases the baby was premature.

##### NEONATAL DEATHS.

Total number 65.

(This represents a rate of 28.4 per 1,000 live births, as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 22.7). Cases born at home numbered 20, the remainder (45) were born in York Maternity Hospital and Nursing Homes. The number who died within the first week was 52; the number dying within the first 24 hours was 30. The causes of death, as shown on the neonatal death reports were:—

- |  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| 1. Congenital abnormality of the baby...   | ... | 17% |
| 2. Prematurity as the major factor   | ... | 38% |
| 3. Complications of delivery (includes cerebral haemorrhage and inadequate expansion of the lungs) | ... | 20% |
| 4. Miscellaneous group   | ... | 25% |

It is known that these total figures represent an improvement on the results in previous years. Nevertheless, still further improvement can be obtained by determined efforts.



- (a) to deal with the obstetrical causes (Group 2 in Stillbirths)
- (b) to diagnose and provide early treatment for the group designated "complications of delivery"
- (c) to tackle the problem of the premature infant.

#### NOTE ON PREMATURE BIRTHS IN 1947.

The total number weighing 5½lbs. and less was 140; this represents a proportion of 6.2% of all live births. (Figures for other parts of the country have varied considerably—between 5 and 10% of all live births). In 1947, as in the previous two years, between 70 and 75% of all the premature births occurred in Hospital and Nursing Homes. The death rate has always been highest amongst the smallest babies.

The overall mortality rate in the first month of life for this group is 18.5%. This figure has been improved upon in few other parts of the country and there seems no reason why further improvement cannot be brought about here. The influence of the Premature Baby Unit at York Maternity Hospital may well be seen in the figures for next year: the appointment of special staff for the Premature Unit and to assist in the care of premature babies born at home is another great step forward.

#### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

##### (a) YORK MOTHER AND BABY HOME.

Heworth Moor House, York.

(*Superintendent and Outdoor Worker*:—MISS A. HATFIELD).

This Home is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare. It receives unmarried mothers before confinement and unmarried mothers with their babies after confinement, without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or foster-mother. There are 14 beds and 10 cots in the Home. The expectant mothers are sent for their confinement to a maternity home or hospital. The length of stay averages from a few days to six months, two to twelve weeks before and six to ten weeks after the birth of the child.

Six York mothers were received during 1947. Five confinements took place in hospital—one mother returned home before confinement.

##### (b) SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE'S INSTITUTIONS

Children are maintained in "The Grange" up to the age of one year, when, if in good health, they are boarded-out in suitable private homes in and around the city boundaries, or admitted to "The Elms," Hull Road.

The present accommodation in the Children's Homes is as follows:—

	Beds.
St. Hilda's, Lowther Street ... ..	40 (girls and boys).
4 Feversham Crescent ... ..	18 (boys).
120 Haxby Road ... ..	12 (boys).
"The Elms," Babies' Home, Hull Road	28 (girls and boys).

The number of children boarded-out is 11.



(c) ST. STEPHEN'S ORPHANAGE, THE MOUNT.

(Matron:—Mrs. E. Cobb).

This Orphanage accommodates 23 girls, the age of admission being from 2 to 16 years.

(d) CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S HOME, ACOMB ROAD.

This Home accommodates 20 girls, who are sent from the Headquarters of the Church of England Children's Society, and come from all parts of the country. The children are not all homeless, but their homes are very poor ones, or undesirable from other points of view. They are trained mostly for domestic service.

### HEALTH VISITORS.

The work of health visiting and tuberculosis visiting is carried out by a staff of five certificated health visitors and two assistant health visitors. The latter are trained nurses, but do not possess the Health Visitors' Certificate.

### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the five Health Visitors are appointed Child Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Notices under Part VII are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and a report is made monthly by her to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

### DENTAL TREATMENT.

The dental surgeon, Miss Ritchie, gives two half-days weekly to Maternity and Child Welfare work. She reports as follows.

The numbers treated during 1947 were:—

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.				Children of Pre-School Age.	
Number treated ...	...	...	300	187	
Number of attendances ...	...	...	912	316	
Number of fillings ...	...	...	553	119	
Number of extractions—					
With local anæsthetic ...	...	...	1	—	
With general anæsthetic ...	...	...	839	373	
Number of scalings, gum treatments, etc. ...	...	...	793	81	

The number of mothers discharged dentally fit was 286. The number of women fitted with dentures under the Corporation's Scheme was 39, grants amounting to £22 15s. 0d. being made in five cases.



## ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

An Orthopædic Clinic is held monthly by Dr. H. L. Crockatt, at the School Clinic. The number of attendances were as follows:—York 225, North Riding 46, East Riding 48, West Riding —; Total 319.

Out-patient sessions are held at the County and City General Hospitals and are under the charge of Mr. Arnott MacGowan and Mr. D. V. Marshall respectively.

Seven children were treated at the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital.

Mr. MacGowan visits Fairfield Sanatorium to supervise the orthopædic cases in residence there and is Orthopædic Consultant for the City.

## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

- |   |        |     |     |     |              |        |
|---|--------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------|
| (1) Total Nursing Homes in the City             | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ...          | 5      |
|   | viz.:— |     |     |     |              |        |
|   |        |     |     |     | No. of Beds. |        |
|   |        |     |     |     | Maternity.   | Other. |
| No. 16 Mount Parade                             | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 5            | —      |
| Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate | ...    |     |     |     | 12           | —      |
| Purey Cust Nursing Home                         | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 14           | 18     |
| "Ivy Dene," Front Street, Acomb                 | ...    | ... | ... | ... | —            | 12     |
| Nunthorpe Nursing Home, Nunthorpe Avenue        | ...    |     |     |     | 8            | —      |
- (2) The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.



## SECTION C.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The two major epidemics of the year were the poliomyelitis (including polio-encephalitis) and the measles epidemics. Both diseases were epidemic throughout the country, York having comparatively few cases of poliomyelitis.

#### POLIOMYELITIS.

Fifteen York cases were under observation, but of these eight were not definitely proved to be poliomyelitis. The seven confirmed cases were, therefore, only slightly in excess of the 6 cases notified in 1942, and 4 cases notified in 1944. Practitioners were called to see many cases of general malaise with varying degrees of headache and backache in the City, but in view of the unusual heat wave, the fact that patients were not sufficiently ill to warrant admission to hospital for further investigation, and they made good recoveries, it is, apparently, reasonable to classify these cases as heat stroke or other illnesses rather than poliomyelitis. All doubtful cases were admitted to the Fever Hospital for observation and a team consisting of the physician to the Fever Hospital, Dr. N. Hession, a paediatrician, Dr. W. Henderson, and an orthopaedic surgeon, Mr. A. MacGowan, were available for both domiciliary and hospital consultations.

Of the seven confirmed York cases, 2 were fatal, but of these, one occurred in the middle of February and no further York case was notified until 26th June.

The York Fever Hospital serves a large rural area as well as the City of York and in addition to the 15 York observation cases, 18 cases were admitted from other areas. In nine of these the diagnosis was confirmed and three cases were fatal. The incidence of cases admitted from rural areas with paralysis was markedly in excess of figures for other years, but the incidence in the City itself was fortunately low in comparison with some other areas. It is difficult to maintain an independent judgment and assess the true local incidence of poliomyelitis in view of the excessive heat wave and the wide press publicity which was given to poliomyelitis throughout the country.

Of the eight York cases admitted for observation in which the diagnosis was not confirmed, seven have been followed up one year later. There was no subsequent evidence after discharge to suggest that the diagnosis of diseases other than polio needed modification, except in one case where slight weakness of one leg developed necessitating treatment in the physio-therapy department. The eighth case was admitted from the Army and cannot be traced at this stage.

#### MEASLES.

1947 was an epidemic year, 1,061 cases being notified, compared with 1,322 for the previous epidemic year, 1945. The epidemic was at its height from 10th May to 7th June, the peak being the week ending 17th May, when 124 cases were notified in one week. Thirty-two cases were sufficiently severe to warrant admission to the Fever Hospital, 13 cases were complicated by pneumonia, and one of these died.



## SMALLPOX.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

The Medical Officer of Health saw two suspected cases in consultation, neither of which proved to be Smallpox. Three contacts from infected ships or airports were kept under surveillance.

## VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information :—

1. Year.	2. Successfully Vaccinated.	3. *Percentage of total births.	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	6. Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		7. Persons Re- vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number	*Per- centage.	
1942	550	31.4	14	132	697	39.7	6
1943	844	56.4	10	175	684	45.6	—
1944	1125	49.2	7	169	750	32.7	—
1945	1074	57.5	24	232	679	36.3	—
1946	1238	57.9	56	255	750	35.0	—

\* Percentage of total births less figures in columns 4 and 5.

Outside the City of York, the Vaccination Officer acts for the Flaxton Rural District, North Riding, and the Bishopthorpe area of the West Riding.

## DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1942	245	2.53	15	15.5	6.1	243	99.1
1943	235	2.47	10	10.2	4.2	231	97.8
1944	295	3.11	16	16.8	5.4	295	100.0
1945	123	1.30	2	2.1	1.6	123	100.0
1946	32	0.31	—	—	—	32	100.0
1947	12	0.11	—	—	—	11	91.6

Highest on record—291 in 1933.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 12 cases notified, nine were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners for use in necessitous cases was continued. 27 cases were so served during the year.



### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The number of children who were immunised during 1947 was 1,331, compared with 1,138 in the previous year. Of the children immunised during 1947, 1,219 were children aged under 5 years.

The total number of children who have been immunised since the scheme commenced in 1934 is now 13,502, representing 44.6% of children from 1.5 years of age and 66.5% of children from 5.15 years of age.

During 1947, five children under the age of 15 years were notified as suffering from diphtheria, and of these none had been immunised. Of the total cases of diphtheria (12), none had been immunised. There were no deaths from diphtheria.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1943 ...	369	3.88	—	318	86.2
1944 ...	360	3.78	—	303	84.1
1945 ...	250	2.64	—	200	79.6
1946 ...	215	2.10	—	178	82.7
1947 ...	188	1.80	—	153	81.3

Highest yearly total record—722 (1929).

The number of school children was 142.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1943 ...	1	0.01	—	1	100.0
1944 ...	2	0.02	—	2	100.0
1945 ...	—	—	—	—	—
1946 ...	—	—	—	—	—
1947 ...	2	0.02	—	2	100.0



	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.					
Cases notified ... ..	16	26	30	19	13
PUERPERAL SEPSIS.					
Deaths ... ..	2	1	—	—	1

Puerperal pyrexia cases notified were probably due to:—

Uterine Sepsis and Sæpraemia	...	...	...	...	5
Infections of Urinary Tract	...	...	...	...	2
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	3
Unknown	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					13
					—

#### INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified:—	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	... 71	75	30	40	28	20
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	... 14	29	11	4	9	2
Deaths from Influenza	... 6	28	7	5	5	4
Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms)	... 40	47	28	40	30	42

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year			CASES			Vision unimpaired
			Notified	Treated		
				At Home	In Hospital	
1943	...	...	5	2	3	5
1944	...	...	5	3	2	5
1945	...	...	—	—	—	—
1946	...	...	4	1	3	4
1947	...	...	3	1	2	3



# NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Erysipelas ... ..	26	21	21	31	12
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	3	6	8	7	10
Dysentery ... ..	1	5	10	5	19
Malaria ... ..	—	12	1	6	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	4	1	1	7
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Measles ... ..	992	170	1,322	203	1061
Whooping Cough ... ..	421	113	280	260	270
Scabies ... ..	*	674	281	230	130

\* Not Notifiable.

## MUMPS, CHICKENPOX, GERMAN MEASLES.

The following figures represent the numbers of cases of school children reported to the School Clinic as suffering from mumps, chickenpox or German measles.

Year	Mumps.	Chickenpox.	German Measles.
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1943	130	237	147
1944	57	410	243
1945	373	67	11
1946	9	134	11
1947	43	79	15

## SCABIES, LICE, IMPETIGO.

Scabies cases and contacts treated at the City General Hospital Cleansing Centre numbered 489, adults 215, school children 204 and children under 5 years, 60.

Cases of verminous infestation, chiefly of the head are also dealt with in the Department and 526 persons were cleansed.

In addition treatment was given to 42 cases of impetigo, 1 case of septic dermatitis, 2 cases of ringworm and 5 cases of psoriasis.



## CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

A Steam Disinfecting Station is situated at the Fever Hospital, Yearsley Bridge. It contains the apparatus known as the "Washington Lyon," built by Messrs. Manlove & Alliott. The staff consists of four disinfectors, who are employed in the removal of infectious cases and the disinfection of infected premises, bedding, and other articles.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, is carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years:—

	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying ... ..	1,620	1,379	1,346	1,138	1,084
Articles disinfected by steam disinfectors ... ..	31,443	27,522	21,367	19,606	20,122
Library and other books disinfected ... ..	719	704	274	218	149

## CITY FEVER HOSPITAL (86 Beds).

A total of 423 cases were admitted during the year.

Four deaths took place in the Hospital ascribed to the following causes:—  
Acute Poliomyelitis, 3 (ex-city), Gastro-enteritis, 1.

## CANCER.

Facilities for radiological treatment are available at the General Infirmary, Leeds. The Health Committee agreed to pay for the treatment of certain cases as from 1st January, 1938.

Forty-two patients were provided with advice or treatment at Leeds Infirmary under arrangements made by the Council.

The Fever Hospital ambulance conveys patients between York and Leeds Infirmary for radium treatment, in necessitous cases, or when the patient is unable to travel by bus or train.

The National Society for Cancer Relief commenced work in the City during 1932, and the General Secretary of the Society (Mr. R. F. Gollop) has supplied me with the following report from Miss Woollcombe, the Society's local visitor.



## REPORT ON WORK IN YORK, 1947.

"At the beginning of 1947 there were 65 patients on my register, 19 of whom were receiving financial help, 37 for whom transport facilities and treatment were arranged and nine under observation. During the year 38 new cases were added, of which seven received financial help, and there were 15 deaths, leaving 88 patients on the register at the end of the year.

During 1947, 759 visits were paid to York patients and six to patients in neighbouring villages, also 141 to doctors, clergy, almoners, social organisations, etc., a total of 906. In addition, 41 attendances were made at Dr. Pulvertaft's Clinic at the York County Hospital.

Ambulance facilities were provided free by the York Corporation Health Department and the Flaxton Rural District Council. The former made 149 journeys involving 267 attendances to the Radium Centre at Leeds General Infirmary and 33 to or from the York hospitals, and the latter made 10 journeys with a Flaxton patient to and from the York County Hospital and 2 journeys to Leeds General Infirmary with a patient residing at New Earswick.

Clothing and dressings received from Headquarters have been distributed to 12 patients, and the food parcels received were also very much appreciated by the recipients.

May I express appreciation of the co-operation of the York City and Flaxton Councils and their staffs, and the staffs of the Radium Centre, Leeds Infirmary, the York City and County Hospitals, the York Dispensary and the York Community Council."



## TUBERCULOSIS.

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1 .. ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
1- 5 ... ..	2	—	5	2	1	—	2	1
5-15 ... ..	2	5	4	8	—	3	—	—
15-25 ... ..	13	12	—	4	4	—	—	—
25-35 ... ..	17	12	2	2	4	4	—	—
35-45 ... ..	4	7	1	2	—	2	—	—
45-55 ... ..	10	5	2	1	6	2	1	—
55-65 ... ..	10	1	—	—	4	2	—	—
65 and over ...	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	—
Totals ...	60	43	15	20	22	13	5	1

\*Including 23 new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

Of the 35 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6 were classified as bones and joints, 4 as abdominal, 14 peripheral glands, 5 genito-urinary system, 4 meninges, and 2 skin.

### THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Clinics are held at The Dispensary, 11 Castlegate, for City cases on Fridays at 10 a.m., and for North and East Riding patients on the second and fourth Thursday in each month at the same hour. A Contact and Chest Diagnosis Clinic is held at the City General Hospital on Wednesdays, at 12 noon, and an artificial pneumothorax refill clinic on Mondays at 11 a.m.

On notification each case is visited by a Health and Tuberculosis Visitor and re-visited as necessary. The number of visits paid during the year was 1,308.

114 new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, 103 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

During 1947, 1,082 X-ray examinations and 1,233 screening examinations were made at the City General Hospital, 836 patients attending the Contact Clinic.

Seventeen patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax and 9 by section of the phrenic nerve at the City General and County Hospitals, York. 714 refills were given at the City General Hospital and 1,028 attendances were made at the refill clinic.

Twelve patients received ultra violet light treatment at the County Hospital.

One hundred and thirty-three patients received free milk.



Four lupus cases were treated at the Light Department of the General Infirmary, Leeds. A donation of £20 per annum is given by the City Council to the General Infirmary in respect of this service.

Twelve cases were sent to Pinderfields for thoracic surgery.

One case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was treated at Leysin Hospital, Switzerland, and one case at Bamford Memorial Hospital.

Non-pulmonary cases treated at the City General and York County Hospitals numbered 37.

#### CONTACTS.

Sixteen of the 153 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

It is hoped that the establishment of the Chest Diagnosis Clinic at the City General Hospital will encourage more contacts to attend for examination.

#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.

Thirty-four applications were granted for the Pulmonary Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowance, and at the end of the year 34 patients were receiving benefit.

#### THORACIC SURGERY.

Arrangements were made for Mr. P. R. Allison, F.R.C.S., to hold regular clinics at the City General Hospital at six-weekly intervals to see pulmonary and cardiac cases possibly needing surgical treatment. The appointment is a joint one with the County Hospital, Mr. Allison seeing at the same time cases referred by the County Hospital consultant staff. Cases requiring surgical treatment are transferred to Pinderfields Hospital for operation.

Mr. Allison during 1947 saw 57 patients for the City Council.

#### THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1947.

During the past year the work of the Committee has continued and increased. Many patients have been helped in a wide variety of ways—pocket money has been provided for patients in hospital and sanatorium who have had no insurance benefits, grants have been made for clothing, surgical appliances, materials for Occupational Therapy, fares to enable patients to have a holiday and convalescence, expenses of transfer from other hospitals, and a temporary loan and Dispensary notes have been given. A weekly grant was made for some months to a bed-ridden patient so that she could have her shopping, cleaning and cooking done for her. The stock of sick-room articles, bedding, etc., has been of great benefit to many patients and some additions to stock have been made. In all twenty patients have been helped and twenty loans of sick-room necessities have been made for home nursing.

Two outings were arranged in the summer, one for adults to Bridlington, and the other to Roundhay Park for the children. They were enjoyed by all who went and were the highlights of the summer months for many. Recently the Care Committee has become responsible for the provision of entertainments at Fairfield Sanatorium and film shows and concerts have been arranged.

The Committee were concerned about their place in the new National Health Service and in October a meeting took place between the Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and the Chairman of the Health Services Committee. The members of this Committee felt that there would still be need



for their services in helping with the welfare of tuberculous patients when the new service was inaugurated and hoped that they would be able to continue their work. They stressed the value of voluntary work to supplement the statutory provisions, and its place in the Prevention and After Care of illness, and were gratified to receive a letter from the Health Services Committee emphasising their desire to continue the work of voluntary organisations. The Care Committee will have much useful work to do in the future, in helping patients in the many unforeseen situations for which there are no statutory provisions; however well planned the national scheme may be, and in giving this help quickly when needed. The Committee are hoping to start a scheme for providing materials for Occupational Therapy for patients in their homes where they are unable to afford the cost of these themselves. As a Voluntary body they will be able to do this without having to refer to Statutory Authority and this allows for greater elasticity in dealing with these cases. There is a great deal that the Committee can do, but money is needed to carry out these plans. Our financial position is precarious and the number of subscriptions has declined, but this Committee believes that it has valuable work to do and appeals for support so that the new Health Service can become an even better service with the help of this voluntary society.

Our thanks are due to the North Eastern Railway Servants' Pension Society, the British Legion Women's Section, Miss Taylor, Miss Haley, the East Riding County Council and the Charitable Institutions Committee of Messrs. Rowntree's for donations to our funds, to the Women's Voluntary Services for gifts of food and sweets, to Mrs. Baker and Miss Moore for clothing, to Mrs. Beanland, Miss Moore and Miss Kilvington for books and magazines, and to Mr. Gray for provisions for the outing.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell have again audited our accounts and we are grateful for their kindness and interest.

W. MELLOR,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

#### FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM SPECIAL SCHOOL.

(Recognised under the Education Act, 1944, as a boarding Special School for delicate and physically handicapped pupils. Accommodation, mixed, 24).

I am indebted to Miss Manning, teacher-in-charge, for the following report:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during 1947 ... ..	11	6	17
Discharged during 1947 ... ..	10	8	18
In School on 31st December ... ..	5	4	9

This year the average age of the children has been low, therefore, much time has been spent on essential subjects.

One child was admitted from a High School, and as far as possible she was encouraged to carry on with such work as she would normally have been doing.

On 20th June, Miss Ritchie, dentist from the Infant Welfare Centre, inspected the children's teeth.

On 23rd June, Dr. Jones, from the School Clinic, carried out the routine annual examination of the children for the Education Committee.

On 23rd December, a party was held in the school for the children, when Councillor Brown acted as Father Christmas and distributed gifts from a well-laden tree.



## SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1947.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1946.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1947.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1947.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1947.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1947.		
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.
York County Hospital...	—	—	1	1	5	9	3	17	4	9	4	17	1	—	—
Fairfield City Cases ... (63 beds) {County do....	13 4	9 4	9 5	31 13	33 4	24 10	9 16	66 30	26 7	19 10	11 13	56 30	4 1	4 —	5 8
Orthopædic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside ...	—	—	5	5	—	—	6	6	—	—	5	5	—	—	6
City Hospital & Annexes	8	6	1	15	33	33	13	79	30	31	8	69	1	—	2
Pinderfields E.M.S. Hospital ...	1	1	—	2	6	6	—	12	5	7	—	12	—	—	2
Bamford Memorial Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	26	20	21	67	81	82	48	211	72	76	42	190	7	4	21



Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1947.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.						Non-Pulmonary.						Total.					
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	
A.—(1) On Register 1st January ... (2) Transfers from other areas (3) Lost Sight of cases returned	158 7 6	90 7 2	17 — —	8 1 —			33 — —	46 1 1	49 2 —	68 — —			191 7 6	136 8 3	66 2 —	76 2 —	469 18 9	
B.—New Cases diagnosed as:— (1) Class T. B. Minus ... (2) Class T.B. Plus ... (3) Non-Pulmonary ...	15 33 —	10 20 —	2 2 —	4 1 —			— — 5	— — 8	— — 7	— — 8			15 33 5	10 20 8	2 2 7	4 1 8	31 56 28	
C.—Cases written off:— (1) Recovered ... (2) Dead (all causes) ... (3) Removed to other areas ... (4) For other reasons ...	14 21 7 2	9 9 9 4	— 2 3 —	2 3 — —			— 2 1 1	1 1 — 3	6 3 2 1	10 1 1 —			14 23 8 3	10 9 9 7	6 5 5 1	12 4 1 —	42 41 23 11	
D.—On Register 31st December ...	175	98	16	9			34	52	46	64			209	150	62	73	494	



## VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Clinic is provided at York County Hospital. Sessions being held as follows:—

Men.			Women and Children.		
Mondays	...	3 to 4 p.m.	Wednesdays	...	3 to 4 p.m.
Thursdays	...	6 to 7 p.m.	Fridays	...	6 to 7 p.m.
Fridays	...	7 to 8 p.m.			

Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts is Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic and Pathologist, Dr. Katherine R. Jones acting as his assistant.

The East, West and North Riding County Councils contract for treatment of their cases at the County Hospital through the York Corporation.

The public appears to be well informed as to the facilities provided for free diagnosis and treatment, and patients are ready to avail themselves of these facilities.

Except on Thursday in the case of males, there are facilities for daily irrigation of cases (both sexes) of Gonorrhœa and for disinfection. 597 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 846 in 1946.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the medical practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock, at all times of the day or week-end. The County Hospital possesses a list of practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 74 doses were supplied during 1947.

Penicillin and sulphonamides are now used extensively for the treatment of venereal disease, and the large increase in the number of in-patient days over previous years is due to the use of this form of treatment.



The extent to which practitioners have availed themselves of the facilities for pathological examinations provided by the Council is shown in the following Table.

### PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. •	G. •	W. •	O. •	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	16	527	639	638	1,820
From East Riding cases ...	2	67	80	80	229
From North Riding cases ...	2	53	141	140	336
From West Riding cases ...	1	36	65	66	168
Total sent by Clinic ...	21	683	925	924	2,553
Sent by medical practitioners and Hospitals ...	—	47	1,800	1,874	3,721
Grand Total ...	21	730	2,725	2,798	6,274

• S. For detection of Spirochetes.

• G. For detection of Gonococci.

• W. For Wassermann reaction.

• O. Other tests.

### VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

#### YORK CASES.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D.	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females.
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	66	—	91	133	290	83	74
Discharged, treatment complete ...	15	—	53	—	68	41	27
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	24	—	16	—	40	22	18
Total attendances, out-patients... ..	2,934	—	1,330	389	4,653	1,563	2,701
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	214	—	20	—	234	50	184

1,274 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 152 York City cases of Syphilis.

Seventy-two new cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic.



During the half-year ended 30th June, 1947, 37 new City cases of syphilis and 43 new City cases of gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 41 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1947, 29 new City cases of syphilis, and 49 new City cases of gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 27 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

4 male and 22 female cases of venereal disease were received in the County Hospital as in-patients.

York cases of venereal disease amongst unmarried girls requiring hostel treatment go to the hostel at Leeds (the "Hope Hospital") in connection with the four diocesan rescue associations, the York cases being sent in through the York Diocesan Association. No City cases were received during the past year.

The education and propaganda work suggested by the Ministry of Health has been carried out. (see Section on Health Education).

During the period 1st January to 31st December, 1947, ten notifications were received by the Medical Officer of Health, under Regulation 33B., of these 5 were women residing in the City and 5 men.

Attempts were made by the Welfare Officer to trace and persuade all cases to attend for examination, with the following results:—

Traced and attended for examination	...	...	...	...	5
Traced and did not attend	...	...	...	...	2
Not traced (insufficient information)	...	...	...	...	2
Referred to Hope Hospital	...	...	...	...	—
Referred to Medical Officer of Health of other areas, or Army Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	1



## SECTION D.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Whitehouse, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following information:—

"The average quantity of water supplied per day to the City and district within the Company's limits of supply was 6,909,000 gallons, and after deducting metered trade supplies the average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes was 32 gallons per head of the estimated population. The ample supply was maintained throughout the year without curtailment.

In addition to the City of York, the Company's statutory limits of supply embrace 12 adjoining parishes extending from Towthorpe in the North to Bishopthorpe in the South, and from Upper Poppleton in the West to Osbaldwick in the East; the Company also serves by "Bulk" supplies 23 villages in the Flaxton, Tadcaster and Derwent rural districts adjoining the City.

The source of supply is the River Ouse, which, with its many tributaries, has a drainage basin of approximately 1,200 square miles.

River water is abstracted through intakes provided with screens, and is pumped to sedimentation reservoirs where suspended matter falls to the bottom. Chlorine solution, alum and powdered carbon are added to the crude water entering the reservoirs.

After circulation through the reservoirs a system of double filtration is employed, the water passes to rapid gravity filters for primary filtration, and then undergoes a second filtration through slow sand filter beds at a much slower rate. It then flows to filtered water wells, where it is finally chlorinated before being pumped into the mains for delivery to consumers.

These processes produce a high standard of purification, and the results of the regular bacteriological and chemical tests and examinations made during the year, and summarised below, show the supply to have been of excellent quality.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

##### Number of Colonies per Millilitre developing on Agar.

In 3 days at 20°C., average of 304 samples	...	3.87
In 48 hours at 37°C., average of 304 samples	...	2.14

##### Tests for Presumptive Coli Organisms.

1,520 tests with 10 millilitres	...	All negative.
304 tests with 50 millilitres	...	303 negative, 1 positive.*

\* Public Analyst's remarks :—Sub cultures showed them to be of the non-faecal type. Satisfactory.

##### Tests for Clostridium Welchii.

101 tests with 100 millilitres	...	99 negative, 2 positive.†
--------------------------------	-----	---------------------------

† Public Analyst's remarks :—The presence of Clostridium Welchii is unusual, but B. Coli absent in 100 millilitres.



The abnormal weather of the first three months of 1947 was particularly outstanding on account of the prolonged and widespread wintry conditions, and the exceptionally heavy flooding of large areas which resulted from the cumulative effect of rapidly melting snow and rain in many parts of the country.

The most disastrous local floods in living memory and probably the worst in York's history occurred in March, 1947, when the River Ouse reached a peak height, opposite the Waterworks, of 18 feet 7 inches above normal summer level. The City suffered severely, a large number of houses were affected, and many had several feet of floodwater in the ground floor rooms. There was grave risk of the Company's works being inundated.

Before the floods reached a dangerous height, precautionary work of strengthening the North-West corner of the flood bank had already been completed, and a supply of sand bags and puddled clay had been obtained, and arrangements made with the local Military authorities for immediate assistance in the event of an emergency arising.

The Company had on hand the water tanks which had been obtained for war emergency supplies, and made preparations to operate, as far as possible, its war-time emergency scheme of supplies of water from boreholes in the City and from adjoining water undertakings.

The District Engineer of the Ministry of Health, at Leeds, was kept informed of the position and arrangements made to get in touch with him at any time.

During the crisis, some 400 soldiers and civilians worked in relays day and night to strengthen the flood bank enclosing the filter beds and the main pump house. Thousands of sand bags were filled and placed in position along the foot of the flood bank where water was seeping through, and also along the top of the bank where wave action caused by strong winds further threatened the safety of the works.

One of the first precautions taken in view of the seepage through the flood bank was to increase the dosage of chlorine solution applied to the water being pumped into supply; and at a later stage, one of the filter beds, into which the greatest volume of leakage flowed, was isolated and taken out of service.

Consumers were advised over the wireless relay service and by press notices to conserve 48 hours supply of water in their houses.

Precautions were taken by the City Authorities for maintaining the health of the public. On the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, a warning was issued to consumers to boil all water which was to be used for drinking and cooking.

For several days a desperate struggle was waged to preserve the water supply and, as a result of the unremitting efforts of the Company's staff and of the Military and the York Corporation employees, the water supply was maintained throughout a critical period which had been worsened by transport difficulties of flooded roads and by the disruption of telephone services.

After the flood water had subsided the Company called in an expert Consulting Engineer to examine the flood bank. It has since been repaired and strengthened and the height increased.



## CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

A chemical analysis was made each month by the Public Analyst, the average of the 12 results is as follows :—

Physical Characters.					Average of 12 Samples.
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	...	...	...	...	Clear, very faintly yellowish
Hazen Colour	...	...	...	...	6
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	...	...	None
Chemical Examination.					Parts per 100,000. Average of 12 Samples.
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	28.86
Chlorides in Terms of Chlorine	...	...	...	...	1.79
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	2.94
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.16
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	...	...	...	...	None
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	17.37
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	12.88
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	4.49
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	...	...	...	0.097
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.0011
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.0065
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.01 parts per million.
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.72

### Bacteriological Examination.

**B. Coli Test** (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth) of each of the 12 samples.

Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 millilitres ... 0

**Public Analyst's remarks** on each of the 12 reports :—Satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

488 routine samples of water from the reservoirs, primary filters, final filters and wells at the Waterworks were bacteriologically examined, in addition to those tabulated above.

Many extensions of service mains were carried out to new housing estates at Acomb, Dringhouses, Rawcliffe Lane, Huntington and Fulford, and an extension at Bishopthorpe was laid to carry a piped supply for the village of Acaster. The total length of new mains laid during the year was  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

Five chemical and bacteriological examinations of Town's water were carried out by the Public Analyst during the year on behalf of the Health Department. All were satisfactory. No B. Coli were found in 100 ml.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information :—

"At the end of 1947 there were 12 privies and 7 pail-closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 33,722 water-closets and 1,736 waste-water closets."



## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This is under the control of the City Engineer, and I am obliged to him for the following information :—

### The method of collecting dry house refuse.

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by householders and collected by the Corporation motor-vehicles, which are provided with covers to prevent the escape of dust. A small portion of the domestic refuse is still collected by horse-drawn vehicles.

Approximately 800 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed in the public streets, and since June, 1940, the period between collections of domestic refuse has been increased from one week to a fortnight, with an intervening fortnightly collection of salvage only.

The value of salvage collected during the year 1947 has been as follows :—

					£
Food	...	...	...	...	6,027
Paper	...	...	...	...	6,456
Metals	...	...	...	...	2,513
*General	...	...	...	...	2,450
					<hr/>
					£17,446

\* Glass, Textiles, Bones.

There are now 21 dry ashpits, 12 wet ashpits and 33,250 ashbins in use in the City.

### The method of collecting refuse from earth-closets and privies.

The contents of earth-closets, pail-closets and privies are collected by motor vehicles between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.

### The method of disposing of dry house refuse.

About 72% is dealt with by controlled tipping; the remainder, which is usually objectionable material, is dealt with at the Destructor. The average amount of domestic refuse destroyed amounts to approximately 20 tons per day.

### The method of disposing of refuse from earth-closets and privies.

This is disposed of at the Destructor.

### The method of cleansing cesspools.

There are eleven cesspools in the City. These are cleansed by the Corporation, using a Dennis cesspool and gully emptier.

### Arrangements for disposal of cesspool contents.

The contents are emptied by the Corporation and tipped into the sewer in convenient main sewer manholes, which are afterwards flushed.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

CAMPING SITES—NIL.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

} See the Report  
of the Chief  
Sanitary  
Inspector,  
appended.



## SWIMMING BATH WATER.

Two samples taken from St. George's Baths.

One sample taken from Rowntree Park Baths.

One of the samples from St. George's Baths was found to be unsatisfactory owing to the presence of Coliform Organisms.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) (i)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested	...	31
(ii)	Number of Council Houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	... ..	7
(iii)	Disinfested with insecticidal fluid	... ..	24
(b) (i)	Number of other houses found to be infested	...	19
(ii)	Number of other houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	... ..	—
	(Fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid)	...	19

For the disinfestation of verminous houses on the Council's estates H.C.N. gas is used. Usually it is necessary to disinfest at least two houses or sometimes all the block. The tenants of all the houses in the block are asked to sleep out for one night, and are made an allowance of 5/- per adult and 2/6 per child under 14.

After carefully sealing the houses the gas is introduced and the houses are left for six hours, afterwards being opened up and ventilated for at least 24 hours.

In other cases sulphur and insecticidal fluids are used. The tenants are instructed to strip all wallpapers prior to the use of sulphur and fluids.

Steam disinfestation of all bedding is carried out in both instances.

If the house of a prospective municipal tenant is found to be in a verminous condition, and in every case where a tenant is being removed from either a Clearance Area or an Individual Unfit House, a Council house is not granted until the occupier has signed an agreement that he will allow his furniture to be removed for disinfestation at the Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Plant, Foss Islands, and his bedding, etc., removed separately for steam disinfection. After treatment, all bedding, furniture, etc., is delivered the same day at the new address. The Local Authority carry out the disinfestation of furniture, but a contractor is employed for the disinfestation of houses.

During 1947, 28 loads of furniture from 55 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Seven loads of furniture and 96 single articles of furniture were disinfested for private owners at their own expense.

## SCHOOLS.

See the separate report of the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer published by the Education Committee



## SECTION E.

### HOUSING.

#### 1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	2,731
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	2,731
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Section 5, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	Nil.
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	Nil.
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	29
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	770

#### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	671
---	-----	-----

#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	70
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—				
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	101
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	1
(b)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	76
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—				
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	107
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil.
(c)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	21



(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	15
(d) <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	—

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	58
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	116
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	569
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	28
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	21
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	94
(d) Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	Nil.

Under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1947, 25 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1947 parts of four buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

An undertaking was accepted in respect of one house that it would not be used for human habitation when it had been vacated, and an undertaking was accepted in respect of two houses that certain works would be carried out to make them reasonably habitable.

Under Circular 2156 of the Ministry of Health, which allows a condemned house to be re-opened during the period of the emergency, the Council, in November, 1940, resolved that the net rent of any condemned house licensed for occupation should not exceed two-thirds of the normal rent prior to the house being condemned.

Six dwelling-houses dealt with under Section 11 and one under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, have been re-opened for human habitation with the consent of the Health Committee.

#### *Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.*

In December, 1947, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 4,399. Of these 1,267 were couples without children, 1,783 couples with one child, 796 couples with two children, 327 with three children, and 227 couples with over three children.



## SECTION F.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) Milk Supply: (See Reports of Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Analyst, Sections H and I).
- (b) Meat and Other Foods:                      Ditto                      ditto                      ditto
- (c) Adulteration, etc.:                              Ditto                      ditto                      ditto
- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:                      ditto

(See also Section B—Laboratory Facilities).

### MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the following figures:—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
No. of children eligible to participate ... ..	13,238	11,844	13,403	13,228	13,469
No. of children receiving Milk ... ..	9,520	8,859	9,768	10,196	10,790
Percentage ... ..	71.2	75.6	70.2	77.1	79.8

### FOOD POISONING.

Five cases of suspected food poisoning under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were notified during the year. Four of these were unfortunately notified too late for samples of the suspected food stuff to be recovered, but in three cases *Salmonella typhi-murium* was isolated in the stools. There was apparently no connection between the three cases, one occurring in March, one in July and one in August.



## OUTBREAK OF STAPHYLOCOCCAL POISONING.

On 15th May, an outbreak of food poisoning was reported, affecting 16 men living in a working men's hostel. Three cases were also reported from private families.

The outbreak was due to eating uncooked liver sausage which had been made by a firm in the South of England. Symptoms occurred in all cases, three to four hours after the sausage had been eaten, the patient being seized with acute abdominal pain, diarrhoea and vomiting. All cases responded to treatment and recovered within 24 hours. One case was sufficiently severe to warrant removal to hospital. People who had adequately cooked the sausage before eating it were not affected.

The food had been purchased from a store in York and was found to be heavily contaminated with staphylococcus aureus, 10 million organisms per gram being present.

The Public Health Laboratory Service informed us that reports of similar outbreaks due to eating this same preparation had been received from all over the country, including Newcastle, Hull, the Home Counties, etc.

Contamination had therefore obviously occurred at the source and arrangements which were in hand for examining the staff of the York retailer, were discontinued.



## SECTION G.

### (i) HEALTH EDUCATION, ETC.

Arrangements have been made with the Central Council for Health Education to display suitable posters dealing with health subjects on frames previously used by the Empire Marketing Board. These are changed monthly.

Lectures on health topics were given to members of the Forces and various local organisations by Drs. Crane, Simon and Hession, and by members of the health visiting and day nursery staffs.

Organised visits for groups from the A.T.S. and W.A.A.F. were also arranged on several occasions to the Child Welfare Clinics, Maternity Hospital, and Nurseries.

The co-operation of the Central Council for Health Education throughout the year was much appreciated. Leaflets were distributed and posters displayed as part of the regular health campaign.

### HEALTH WEEK.

A major event of the year was the planning of a Health Week by the Health and Education Committees to be held from the 22nd to the 30th March. A central exhibition was opened by the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor of York (Alderman F. Gaines) on the 22nd March. Mass meetings had been planned to be addressed by His Grace The Archbishop of York, by Sir Wilson Jameson, Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, and others. Physical training displays, daily lectures, film shows and an excellent programme for the week, with many well-known speakers, and the co-operation of a large number of local organisations had been arranged.

The promise of the week, however, was not fulfilled, for during the night of 22nd-23rd March, the outstanding catastrophe of the year occurred and approximately 1,000 homes in the City were flooded by the rivers Ouse and Foss and their tributaries. The cinema where our opening mass meeting was to have been held was cut off from the centre of the City and all plans for Health Week were cancelled. The central exhibition remained open for a few days but was very poorly attended and the premises were needed as a centre for the flood relief services. The bays used for various exhibits made excellent units for the different relief services and all energies were directed to dealing with the crisis. The work put into the plans for Health Week was not wasted, however, for the chief value from a health education standpoint was undoubtedly the propaganda in the schools during the spring term and the excellent co-operation of many departments and organisations.

A poster competition was organised in the schools, parentcraft competitions among parents attending the Authority's clinics, and the "Yorkshire Evening Press" kindly ran an essay competition. There were a large number of entries in all cases. Some of the posters submitted by children were given to the department and are displayed at intervals. There was an exhibition of all posters at the City Library for a week.



A mass meeting was held later in June at which prizes were distributed, a choir of 400 school children, who had been trained for Health Week, sang, and addresses were given by Dr. J. Corlett, Member of Parliament for York, and Dr. Robert Sutherland, Medical Adviser and Secretary to the Central Council for Health Education. Although disappointment at cancellation of the week's activities was keen at the time, viewing events in retrospect, one knows that the real educational value of the effort was not lost.

### THE MARCH FLOODS.

Although approximately 1,000 homes in the City were flooded, there was no direct evidence that the health of the people was affected at the time. House to house visits were made to all premises affected, for relief purposes, and notes made of any illness attributed to the floods.

The excessive heat wave which followed later in the year caused more illness and it is possible that the combined effect of the unusual heat on houses which had been damp for months gave rise to much of the fibrositis and rheumatic diseases prevailing during the summer months.

During the emergency, rest centres were opened by the Social Welfare Committee and food was distributed to flooded houses by the Civic Restaurant and the School Meals' Service. These two measures, together with the outstanding work which was done to save the City's water supply, were, in my opinion, mainly responsible for safeguarding the health of the people.

Health visitors made comprehensive lists of flooded houses where there were expectant mothers or babies and children under the age of 5 years, and special visits were paid to see that all were receiving adequate care. Midwives working in flooded areas had great difficulty in visiting their patients but were nevertheless, able in all cases to carry out their routine ante-natal and post-natal visits and to attend confinements as necessary. Four expectant mothers whose confinements were due were evacuated from the flooded areas.

The Maternity Hospital was cut off from the centre of the City by the Holgate Road floods, but could be reached by circuitous routes, and apart from the inconvenience of approach it was not adversely affected.

Leaflets giving health hints and instructions for drying furniture were distributed, together with disinfectants.

Inspections of food damaged by floods were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and condemned where necessary.

#### **Water Supply.**

The Waterworks were saved from flooding by building up and strengthening the embankment by sand bags laid by the military and members of the City Engineer's staff working day and night. I should like to pay my tribute here to those responsible for this excellent work, as it would have been disastrous for the City had the floods burst through the Waterworks embankment.

As a precautionary measure, the public were advised to boil water for cooking and drinking purposes, but all samples taken during the flood were, in fact, satisfactory.



Although extensive advertising methods were used to advise the public re boiling water, including advertisements in the Press, announcements through the local Relay Broadcasting system and loud speaker vans, it was found in some cases that it took 48 hours for the advice to filter through to the public. This should be noted in future cases of unforeseen emergency.

## (ii) NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Bell, Clerk to the Committee, for the following information:—

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—Mr. E. Lacy.

Alderman F. Smithson, J.P., and Councillor V. A. Bosworth, Drs. E. Ball Dodd, C.C. Cobb, and R. P. McGarrigle; Mrs. L. Metcalf; Messrs. S. B. Bird, B. Brooke, J. E. Farrally, H. N. Greenwood, J. T. High, L. Moody, A. Newlove, C. D. Outhwaite, R. Pounder, F. W. Pulling and H. Ramsden (one vacancy).

Clerk to the Committee:—Mr. H. Bell, F.C.I.I.      Offices, 8 Minster Yard.

At the end of the year there were 43 doctors (six of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 35 Chemists, etc., involving 40 shops.

The quarterly count of the Index Register of the Committee showed that at the dates mentioned the following numbers of insured persons were resident in the City:—

1st January, 1947	...	...	...	53,429	insured persons.
1st April, 1947	...	...	...	53,901	„ „
1st July, 1947	...	...	...	53,467	„ „
1st October, 1947	...	...	...	51,819	„ „

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 53,154, as compared with 50,754 for the previous year, an increase of 2,400. There were insured 110 persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 6,364 names were added to and 6,809 removed from Insurance Practitioners', Medical Associations, and Institutions' lists during the year.

## (iii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

Medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of 28 contacts of infectious disease, or persons convalescent after discharge from the Fever Hospital.



SECTION H.

**ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1947.**

MR. F. FISHBURN, F.S.I.A.

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To the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1947.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the Report is presented mostly in tabular form, with short reports on the administration of the various Acts and Orders relating to food supply, etc.

During the year the following Assistant Inspectors tendered their resignations in order to take up duties with other authorities:—

29th January. T. M. Kilyon—Bakewell Rural District Council.

1st February. E. B. Oglesby—Norton Rural District Council.

31st October. C. Webb—West Bridgeford Urban District Council.

The following appointments were made:—

8th January. Assistant Inspector C. Harrison was placed on the permanent staff.

7th July. A. M. Allan and H. Hall were appointed as Assistant Inspectors.

I desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, the cordial support which I have received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and Members of the Staff generally.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



# DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc.

						Re-
						Inspections. inspections
Dwelling Houses:—						
Notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	269	2
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	6	—
Verminous	...	...	...	...	95	31
Dirty	...	...	...	...	19	20
Re suspected Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	153	13
Re prospective Corporation Tenants	...	...	...	...	724	—
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	1,220	3,013
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	23	—
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	21	1
Offices	...	...	...	...	2	1
Factories, with Power	...	...	...	...	40	5
Factories, without Power	...	...	...	...	110	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	34	1
Factory Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	88	2
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	70	—
Shops, re Sanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	5	2
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	4	—
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	146	—
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	387	132
Premises re Swine, Fowls, and other Animals	...	...	...	...	35	14
Stables re Accumulation of Manure	...	...	...	...	5	—
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	32	18
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	21	1
Plots of waste ground	...	...	...	...	25	3
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, Back Roads, etc.	...	...	...	...	33	4
Premises infested with Rats or Mice	...	...	...	...	81	—
Miscellaneous Visits not classified	...	...	...	...	2,794	—

## FOOD INSPECTIONS:—

Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	22,884	—
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	609	—
English Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	12	—
Foreign Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	—	—
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	6	—
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	—	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	78	—
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	119	—
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	40	—
Markets	...	...	...	...	25	—
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	13	—

## MISCELLANEOUS:—

Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen	...	...	...	...	...	330
No. of Notices served...	...	...	...	...	...	982
No. of Letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	1,298
No. of Certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	901
No. of Notices under S. 4 and 62, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	15
No. of "permitted numbers" issued under S. 62, Housing Act, 1936...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of Complaints received, general	...	...	...	...	...	976
Ditto, re Rats	...	...	...	...	...	139
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	...	...	...	...	...	12,451



## NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, etc.

### Houses:—

Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	24
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	97
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	46
Means of ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	147
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	201
Roofs, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	333
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	158
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	100
Water spouts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	297
Downspouts disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard pavements repaired	...	...	...	...	...	45
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	22
Nuisances abated from keeping of swine and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	17
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	45

### Drainage:—

Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	135
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	73
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	31
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	...	—
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	84

### Water-closets:—

Lime-washed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	179
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	—
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	2
"Wash-down" water-closets provided in lieu of "waste water" closets	...	...	...	...	...	24
Privies converted	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	71
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1

Miscellaneous (not classified above)	...	...	...	...	...	70
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## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 346 factories were on the register, including:—

Retail Bakehouses	...	28	Tinsmiths	...	...	...	6
Factory Bakehouses	...	49	Watch Repairing	...	...	...	3
Boot and Shoe Repairing	...	36	Restaurants	...	...	...	26
Dressmaking	...	20	Cabinet Making	and	...	...	
Millinery	...	7	Upholstery	...	...	...	18
Tailoring	...	11	Laundries	...	...	...	6
Joinery	...	16	Cycle Making	and	Re-	...	
Plumbing	...	11	pairing	...	...	...	10
Saddlery	...	4	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	95

On the whole the factories, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. During the Year 15 notices to cleanse and lime-wash, and 24 notices to carry out repairs were served. These notices, with three exceptions, which were ordered, were all complied with. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

Full details of the factories and of our inspections were placed on record in accordance with the Act.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

						Jan., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
No. of keepers...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
No. of houses	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
No. of rooms used for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	...	...	...	...	...	75	75
No. of applications for registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Under the provisions of Section 80, York Corporation Act, 1902, all Common Lodging Houses are re-registered annually.

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

### HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

						Jan., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
No. of landlords	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
No. of houses	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
No. of separate families	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

The premises and bedding were invariably found in a clean and satisfactory condition.



# FOODS.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

TABLE I.

### TOTAL WEIGHT OF UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED.

<i>Year.</i>							<i>Stones.</i>
1947 ... ..							13,571
1946 ... ..							13,677
1945 ... ..							12,460

TABLE II.

### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ... ..	3,761	934	4,463	13,218	503
Number inspected... ..	3,761	934	4,463	13,218	503
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcases condemned ...	13	19	15	37	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2,196	249	31	2,179	112
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	58.73	28.69	1.03	16.76	23.26
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcases condemned ...	27	73	3	1	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	827	462	8	—	74
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis ... ..	22.71	57.28	.25	.007	17.69



## OTHER FOODS INSPECTED, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE.

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 11,108 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs, where suitable, were removed to the Pig Salvage Department, and the remainder to the Destructor, Foss Islands, and destroyed.

### COWSHEDS.

No. of registered keepers, January, 1947	...	...	...	8
No. discontinued since January, 1947	...	...	...	2
No. of registered keepers, December, 1947	...	...	...	8
No. of cows kept in City	...	...	...	173
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	18

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

TABLE III.  
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Designated Milk :

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 and 1946, prescribes the following designations and standards for milk :—

Designation.	Standards.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	Must satisfy the prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test	No coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a millilitre.
Accredited Milk ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Pasteurised Milk ...	Ditto	—

A sample of T.T. or Accredited milk taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October is regarded as satisfying the Methylene-Blue Test if it fails to decolourise the Methylene-Blue in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours, and a sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the Methylene-Blue in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Pasteurised milk is said to have satisfied the Methylene-Blue Test if it fails to decolourise in thirty minutes after the milk has been kept from time of sampling to following day between the hours of 9.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. at atmospheric temperature.

Designation.	No. of samples.	Complied with prescribed conditions.	Did not comply with prescribed conditions.	Coliform Bacilli present.
Tuberculin Tested ...	5	5	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ...	5	5	1	—
Accredited ...	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	71	65	6	4
Heat Treated ...	32	30	2	2



### Ungraded Milk:

No. of Samples.	Methylene-blue Test.		Coliform Test.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
48	23	25	20	17

### Biological Test:

Type of Milk.	Number	Positive.	Negative.
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	5	—	5
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	1	—	1
Accredited ... ..	—	—	—
Pasteurised ... ..	9	—	9
Heat Treated ... ..	3	—	3
Ungraded Milk ... ..	44	1	43
Totals ... ..	62	1	61

In the case where the positive result to the biological test was obtained, and where the milk is otherwise adversely reported upon by the Bacteriologist, particulars are sent to the County Authorities and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

### Phosphatase Test :

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
T.T. Pasteurised ... ..	5	—	5
Pasteurised ... ..	71	2	69
Heat Treated ... ..	33	1	32

### Ice Cream:

Although there is no standard of cleanliness for ice cream, the Bacteriologist is of the opinion that this commodity should not contain more than 100,000 organisms in one millilitre and that B. Coli should not be present.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

For the result of Chemical Analysis see Report of Public Analyst.

No. of Samples	Organisms.		Coliform Test.	
	Under 100,000	Over 100,000	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
35	21	14	17	18



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1947 was 312 (266 informal and 46 formal). This number represents 2.99 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (104,400). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is 3 per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years :—

TABLE IV.

Year.	Total Samples.			Milk Samples only.		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1943 ...	135	31	22.9	112	31	27.4
1944 ...	227	12	5.3	191	12	6.3
1945 ...	296	41	13.9	280	41	14.6
1946 ...	303	19	6.3	254	18	7.1
1947 ...	312	23	7.4	274	23	8.4

### SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

For the classification of samples taken see the report of the Public Analyst.

#### Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.

No. of manufacturers of margarine ...	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers in margarine ...	...	...	...	15
No. of premises on register ...	...	...	...	19

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 34 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

### Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and Infestation Order, 1946.

The survey of the City, which was commenced in September, 1946, under the Ministry of Food Circular N/S.12, was completed during the year. A total of 40 business premises, 226 dwelling houses and several tips and allotments were found to be infested with rats or mice. In addition 139 complaints were received of infestation of premises by rats or mice. All of these premises were treated by the Rodent Operatives. The number of rat bodies collected after treatment was 1,373, while the Estimated Kill was 4,900. In addition 1,694 bodies of mice were collected.

During the year the Department of the City Engineer carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

#### Theatre, Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local theatres and cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the managements.



### Waste Water-closet Replacements.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 47 (4).

The City Council, on the 6th October, 1947, passed the following resolution :—

“That the Chief Sanitary Inspector be instructed to investigate all applications for replacement of waste water-closets by water-closets; to ask for an estimate of the cost and to authorise a payment of half the cost thereof provided such half cost does not exceed £15 0s. 0d.”

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page ), 24 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets. In addition one privy and ashpit was converted into a water-closet.

### CIVIL SICKNESS AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This Service, for non-infectious cases and accidents other than in the street, operates four ambulances and is based at The City General Hospital, Haxby Road. It is manned throughout the twenty-four hours, on a rotary shift system, by a staff of twelve drivers and attendants (six male and six female).

The charge for use of this service is 5/- per journey within the City's boundary, and 1/6 per mile each way for ex-City cases which are removed by arrangement.

The Council has agreements with the West Riding County Council in respect of the Parish of Bishopthorpe, and with the Rural District Councils of Easingwold, Malton and Norton for the removal of cases to and from their areas, and a Mutual Assistance Agreement is in operation with the Flaxton Rural District Council.

The following Table shows the usage of the service during 1947, with comparative figures for the previous year.

Year	Calls accepted			Classification of cases			Mileages
	City	Ex-City	Total	Private	Hospital Contributory Scheme	Relieving Officers	
1947	2545	456	3001	1344	1399	258	23,453
1946	2150	502	2652	1345	1077	230	22,113

### HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

In November, 1947, the Health Committee assumed responsibility for the conveyance of patients, approved by the almoners, between their homes and the hospitals, which service was previously operated by the The British Red Cross Society.

During November and December, 1947, 328 patients were conveyed to and from the County, City General and Mental Hospitals.

The mileage involved was 1,975.



## SECTION I.

### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1947.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,

67 Surrey Street,

Sheffield, 1.

16th March, 1948.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of  
the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the Year ended 31st December, 1947.

During the Year 312 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following Table shows the number and nature of the samples submitted :—

Article.					Number submitted.
Milk	...	...	...	...	274
Highly Concentrated	Vanilla	Essence			
"2402"	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	35
Perry Wine	...	...	...	...	1
Skimmed Milk Powder	...	...	...	...	1

#### MILK.

During the Year 274 samples of Milk were examined, of these :—  
251 samples were genuine.

6 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

4 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 11.3 per cent  
to 13.6 per cent.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 22.6 per cent and slightly deficient in Milk-  
Solids other than Milk-Fat The Freezing Point (Hortvet)  $-0.537^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
was normal.



- 1 sample had a composition complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)  $-0.526^{\circ}\text{C}$ . showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.
- 2 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet)  $-0.528^{\circ}\text{C}$ . suggested the presence of small amounts of Added Water.
- 2 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet)  $-0.516^{\circ}\text{C}$ . showed the presence of small amounts of Added Water.
- 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 2.1 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)  $-0.511^{\circ}\text{C}$ . showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.
- 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 2.3 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)  $-0.504^{\circ}\text{C}$ . showed the presence of at least 4.9 per cent of Added Water.
- 5 samples contained Added Water in proportions varying from 4.2 per cent to 6.4 per cent.

The following Table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk samples :—

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January ... ..	—	—	—
February ... ..	49	3.81	8.83
March ... ..	18	3.78	8.71
April ... ..	18	3.72	8.81
May ... ..	19	3.23	8.87
June ... ..	44	3.46	8.86
July ... ..	7	3.71	8.80
August ... ..	8	3.47	8.64
September ... ..	28	3.68	8.65
October ... ..	59	3.83	8.72
November ... ..	14	3.73	8.69
December ... ..	10	3.87	8.82
Average for the year 1947 ... ..		3.68	8.77
Average for the year 1946 ... ..		3.65	8.79
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939 ... ..		3.00	8.50



The following Table shows the composition of the samples not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
35	Feb. 19	2.90	8.62		Slightly Deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
41	Feb. 24	2.90	8.51		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 38.
83	Apl. 23	2.97	8.59		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
101	May 28	2.90	9.03		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
106	May 28	2.90	8.87		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
133	June 10	2.90	8.82		Slightly Deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
121	June 10	2.66	8.61		Deficient in Milk-Fat 11.3%. Informal.
100	May 28	2.61	9.17		Deficient in Milk-Fat 13%. Informal.
158	June 25	2.60	8.91		Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3%. Informal.
127	June 10	2.59	8.89		Deficient in Milk-Fat. 13.6%. Informal.
97	May 28	2.32	8.45	-0.537	Deficient in Milk-Fat 22.6% and slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal.
288	Nov. 6	3.21	8.58	-0.526	Composition complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Refers to No. 277.
38	Feb. 19	4.00	8.37	-0.528	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) suggested the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
40	Feb. 24	3.90	8.34	-0.528	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) suggested the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Refers to No. 38.
220	Sept. 24	3.40	8.44	-0.516	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.



Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat. %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
221	Sept. 24	3.55	8.29	-0.516	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.
287	Nov. 6	3.03	8.32	-0.511	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 2.1%. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Refers to No, 277.
253	Oct. 29	3.70	8.30	-0.504	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 2.32%. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of at least 4.9% of Added Water. Informal
264	Oct. 31	3.67	8.14	-0.500	Added Water 4.2%. Refers to Nos. 251, 252 and 253.
277	Oct. 31	4.15	8.12	-0.509	Added Water 4.4%. Informal.
252	Oct. 29	3.50	8.04	-0.497	Added Water 5.4%. Informal.
265	Oct. 31	3.49	8.03	-0.495	Added Water 5.5%. Refers to Nos. 251, 252 and 253.
251	Oct. 29	3.90	7.95	-0.497	Added Water 6.4%. Informal.

## MILK.

During the year 274 samples of Milk were taken under the Food and Drugs Act and of these 251 or 91.6 per cent were genuine.

Of the remaining 23 samples six contained Added Water in amounts varying from 4.2 per cent to 6.4 per cent, and six others contained smaller amounts of Added Water.

Five samples were deficient in Fat in amounts varying from 11.3 per cent to 22.6 per cent, and six samples were slightly deficient in Fat, the deficiency being less than 5 per cent.

## ICE CREAM.

Thirty-five samples of ice cream were examined during the Year. The Fat content of these samples varied from 0.14 to 13.8 per cent. Three samples contained more than 10 per cent of Fat, eight samples contained from 5 to 10 per cent of Fat, fifteen samples contained from 2 to 5 per cent of Fat, three samples contained from 1 to 2 per cent of Fat and six samples contained less than 1 per cent of Fat. Four of these last six samples contained less than 0.25 per cent.



Under the present allocation system there are bound to be considerable variations in the composition of ice cream, but extremes of 0.14 and 13.8 per cent would hardly seem to be justifiable. It should, in my opinion, be possible to maintain a Fat standard of at least 2 per cent.

Judged by this standard 26 samples or 74.3 per cent were satisfactory and nine samples or 25.7 per cent were unsatisfactory.

None of the samples contained any added preservatives and none contained any deleterious ingredients.

#### SKIMMED MILK POWDER.

This sample was lumpy and it was suggested that it might be the cause of illness amongst persons eating milk pudding of which it had been an ingredient.

The sample had a moisture content of 4.6 per cent and an acidity of 1.8 per cent. The figure for acidity shows very little souring and, in my opinion, the sample was unlikely to have been the cause of the illness complained of.

#### HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VANILLA ESSENCE.

This weakly alcoholic Vanilla flavouring showed a dark brown deposit and it was suggested that it might be the cause of excessive bacteria found in a sample of ice cream.

The deposit appeared to be resin thrown out from the weakly alcoholic solution and it is highly unlikely that it had any connection with the excessive bacteria in the ice cream.

#### PERRY WINE.

This sample was taken owing to a complaint.

It had a musty taste and odour and on standing threw down a deposit, which on microscopical examination showed the presence of yeast and mould spores.

#### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

No samples were received under the above Act during the year 1947.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH OHILDS,  
Public Analyst.



SECTION J.

**REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.**

---

Naburn Locks,  
York.

11th February, 1948.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the year ended December, 1947.

There has been no change in the number of Canal Boats on the register, neither has any certificate or duplicate been issued.

The number of Canal Boats on the register on 31st December, 1947, was 305. Of these 219 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings. Fifty-one vessels are not now traceable, and thirty-five of the registered vessels are regularly employed in this district.

Thirty-four canal boat inspections were made during the year 1947.

The number of male persons on board as crew were fifty-four. No women or children were on board the inspected vessels.

The vessels were in uniformly good condition as regards repairs and cleanliness, except for a slight deterioration in paint. No cases of infectious disease were on board or reported. No contravention of the regulations were observed, and their equipment complied with the requirements regarding canal boats.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. D. FEWSTER.



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